

# How Danuta Czech Invented 100,000 Gassing Victims

## An Analysis of the Auschwitz Chronicle – Part 1: 1942

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### Abstract

Danuta Czech's *Auschwitz Chronicle* are one of the most important secondary sources on the history of the Auschwitz Camp.<sup>[1]</sup> The information found in it is a major basis for a large body of literature dealing with the Auschwitz Camp. All the more important it is, then, to verify whether the data contained in it is accurate. The following paper looks into the reliability of data contained in the *Chronicle* dealing with mass deportations mainly of Jews<sup>[2]</sup> from all over Europe to Auschwitz in 1942. It compares the data contained in the primary sources quoted by Czech with what Czech herself claims about them.

### Previous Research

Already in 1994, the Spanish revisionist Enrique Aynat published a booklet that contains a critical article on the way Danuta Czech determined the fate of the Jews deported from France and Belgium to Auschwitz in 1942.<sup>[3]</sup> He pointed out that the only source Czech relied upon regarding arrivals at Auschwitz were handwritten lists of registration numbers assigned to the deportees which were clandestinely compiled by inmates and smuggled out of the camp in 1944. These lists contain the date of an arriving transport, the registration numbers assigned to male and female deportees, and in many but not all cases the location whence these transports had come. It is not known how reliable these lists are. After all, they were compiled by individuals naturally hostile to their captors. It is important to emphasize, however, that these lists do *not* contain any information about inmates arriving at the camp who were *not* registered, and if such deportees existed, what their fates were.

Extant documents from the German wartime authorities in France, Belgium and the Netherlands are more detailed about the persons deported to Auschwitz, since among them are lists containing not only the exact number of deportees sent to Auschwitz with every transport, but also the deportees' names, among other things. Hence it is known that not every person deported on a certain train to Auschwitz was admitted to that camp on the train's arrival (the journey usually took two days). The central question is: what happened to the persons put on a train at the point of origin who were not registered at the Auschwitz Camp? The (obligatory) mainstream hypothesis is that, by and large, these persons simply perished "in the gas chambers" at Auschwitz.

In his 1994 paper, Aynat put forward a number of arguments disputing that claim, among them German wartime documents indicating that Jews fit for labor were sent to Auschwitz for the purpose of labor deployment, whereas those unfit for work were meant to be deported not to Auschwitz but to the "Government General", *i.e.*, occupied Poland. Since during the war Germany had incorporated the area around Auschwitz into its province of Upper Silesia, in their eyes Auschwitz was a part of Germany, not of occupied Poland.

Aynat discusses in some detail the fact that, for the various resistance movements highly active inside and outside the camp, Auschwitz was virtually transparent, as information about what was going on inside the camp was frequently and easily reported to the various headquarters of the resistance. In other words: nothing could be kept a secret at Auschwitz. However, when analyzing the documents

produced by the Polish government in exile regarding Auschwitz, it becomes clear that the sensational news of conveyor-belt mass murder in chemical slaughterhouses does not play a major role, and that the claims (not) made in these documents to a large degree undercut today's mainstream narrative.<sup>[4]</sup> Aynat also discusses several wartime sources and documents pointing to the fact that Jews sent to Auschwitz were in some cases shipped further east.

A year after Aynat's initial book on the topic was published, the Auschwitz Museum published a five-volume work on the so-called Death Books (*Sterbebücher*) of Auschwitz containing detailed information on almost 69,000 inmates incarcerated at Auschwitz – meaning officially registered there – who had died there. Aynat subsequently did the Herculean work of matching, one by one, the names listed on the deportation lists of transports originating in France with those listed in the Death Books in order to match them, so the fate of these deportees could be determined. His results show that many if not most of the French Jews deported to and registered at Auschwitz tragically died there, probably mainly due to the catastrophic typhus epidemic which raged in this camp starting in early 1942.<sup>[5]</sup>

The present paper will look in a more-detailed fashion into how Danuta Czech handled the sources she had at her disposal to come to the claims she made in her *Chronicle* about the number of Auschwitz deportees allegedly killed in gas chambers. I will focus here exclusively on deportees sent to the camp with major deportation transports organized by Germany's *Reichssicherheitshauptamt* (RSHA, Reich Security Main Office), the National-Socialist equivalent to the current U.S. Department of Homeland Security, so to speak. A considerable number of deportees from these transports are said to have been sent, without registration, straight from the railway ramp to the gas chambers. I will establish in this paper how Czech makes that determination based on the evidence adduced. I will not discuss the many claimed gassings of usually smaller batches of inmates which had been properly admitted to and registered in the camp but which are said to have met their gruesome end in the gas chambers later due to some more-or-less-arbitrary decision by the SS administration or some SS physician. The gassings resulting from these so-called "selections" among regular prisoners have been thoroughly discussed elsewhere by Carlo Mattogno, where he shows how the extant documentation in many cases clashes with claims of mass murder.<sup>[6]</sup>

## The Data

The following table contains data about all the entries in Czech's *Chronicle* referring to arrivals of deportation transports at Auschwitz which are mentioned either in extant documents by the German authorities responsible for these deportation trains, and/or in the clandestinely compiled list of registered arrivals mentioned earlier.<sup>[7]</sup> The meaning of each column is as follows:

Column 1: The train's date of arrival at Auschwitz; also the respective entry in Czech's *Chronicle*.

Column 2: Number of arriving inmates according to D. Czech. In some case, Czech either gives no number or indicates by the way she expresses herself that she does not know how many inmates were on that transport ("etwa" in the German edition; "approximately" in the English edition). In these cases, I entered three question marks for cases where Czech makes no assumptions, followed with a number in parentheses in cases where she speculates about the total number of deportees.

Column 3: point of origin; this derives either from the clandestine list of assigned registration numbers or from other extant wartime documentation. In some cases, this is based merely on temporal

correlation with an event claimed elsewhere (Norway, Luxemburg). In that case, I have entered a question mark with Czech's speculation given in parentheses.

Column 4: number of registered females according to the clandestinely compiled lists of registration numbers.

Column 5: number of registered males, as above.

Column 6: sum of previous two columns.

Column 7: percentage of deported inmates registered at Auschwitz.

Column 8: Number of deportees not registered at Auschwitz with unknown fate.

Column 9: fate of claimed unregistered deportees according to Czech.

Column 10: proof adduced by Czech to support here claim about the fate of unregistered deportees. In case the total number of deportees is unknown/uncertain but she makes a claim in this regard anyhow, her source for that number is given, if she has any.

Date	arrivals	from	reg. male	reg. female	reg. total	reg. %	unreg.	unreg. fate	proof
3/26/1942	999	Slovakia		999	999	100%	0		
3/28/1942	798	Slovakia		798	798	100%	0		
3/30/1942	1112	France	1112		1112	100%	0		
4/2/1942	965	Slovakia		965	965	100%	0		
4/3/1942	997	Slovakia		997	997	100%	0		
4/19/1942	1000	Slovakia	464	536	1000	100%	0		
4/23/1942	1000	Slovakia	543	457	1000	100%	0		
4/24/1942	1000	Slovakia	442	558	1000	100%	0		
4/29/1942	723	Slovakia	423	300	723	100%	0		
5/22/1942	1000	Slovakia			1000	100%	0		
6/7/1942	1000	France			1000	100%	0		
20/6/1942	659	Slovakia	404	255	659	100%	0		
6/24/1942	999	France	933	66	999	100%	0		
6/27/1942	1000	France	1000		1000	100%	0		
6/30/1942	1038	France	1004	34	1038	100%	0		
7/4/1942	???	Slovakia	264	108	372	-	"rest"	gassed	none

Date	arrivals	from	reg. male	reg. female	reg. total	reg. %	unreg.	unreg. fate	proof
7/8/1942	1170*	France			1170	100%	0		
7/11/1942	???	Slovakia	182	148	330	-	"rest"	gassed	none
7/17/1942	2000	Netherlands	1251	300	1551	78%	449	gassed	Höss
7/18/1942	???	Slovakia	327	178	505	-	"rest"	gassed	none
7/19/1942	928	France	809	119	928	100%	0		
7/21/1942	1000	France	504	121	625	63%	375	gassed	none
7/22/1942	931	Netherlands	479	297	776	83%	155	gassed	none
7/23/1942	827	France	411	390	801	97%	26	gassed	none
7/24/1942	1000	France	615	385	1000	100%	0		
7/25/1942	???	Slovakia	192	93	285	-	"rest"	gassed	none
7/25/1942	1000	Netherlands	516	293	809	81%	191	gassed	none
7/26/1942	1000	France	370	630	1000	100%	0		
7/28/1942	1010	Netherlands	473	315	788	78%	222	gassed	none
7/29/1942	990	France	248	742	990	100%	0		
7/30/1942	1000	France	270	514	784	78%	216		
8/1/1942	???	Slovakia	165	75	240	-	"rest"	gassed	none
8/2/1942	1052	France	693	359	1052	100%	0		
8/4/1942	1013	Netherlands	429	268	697	69%	316	gassed	none
8/5/1942	1034	France	22	542	564	55%	470	gassed	none
8/5/1942	998	Belgium	426	318	744	75%	254	-	
8/7/1942	1014	France	214	96	310	31%	704	gassed	none
8/7/1942	987	Netherlands	315	149	464	47%	523	gassed	none
8/9/1942	1069	France	63	211	274	26%	795	gassed	none
8/11/1942	559	Netherlands	164	131	295	53%	264	gassed	none
8/12/1942	1006	France	140	100	240	24%	766	gassed	none
8/13/1942	999	Belgium	290	228	518	52%	481	gassed	none
8/14/1942	1007	France	233	62	295	29%	712	gassed	none

Date	arrivals	from	reg. male	reg. female	reg. total	reg. %	unreg.	unreg. fate	proof
8/15/1942	505	Netherlands	98	79	177	35%	328	gassed	none
8/16/1942	991	France	115	0	115	12%	876	gassed	none
8/17/1942	1000	Belgium	157	205	362	36%	638	gassed	none
8/18/1942	???	Yugoslavia	87	69	156	-	0	-	
8/18/1942	506	Netherlands	319	40	359	71%	147	gassed	none
8/19/1942	997	France	65	35	100	10%	897	gassed	none
8/20/1942	998	Belgium	104	71	175	18%	823	gassed	none
8/21/1942	1000	France	138	45	183	18%	817	gassed	none
8/22/1942	???	Yugoslavia	110	86	196	-	0	-	
8/22/1942	1008	Netherlands	411	217	628	62%	380	gassed	none
8/23/1942	1000	France	90	18	108	11%	892	gassed	none
8/25/1942	519	Netherlands	231	38	269	52%	250	gassed	none
8/26/1942	???	Yugoslavia	71	88	159	-	0	-	
8/26/1942	1000	France	92		92	9%	908	gassed	none
8/27/1942	???	? (Luxemburg)	82		82	-	0	-	
8/27/1942	995	Belgium	101	114	215	22%	780	gassed	none
8/28/1942	1000	France	227	36	263	26%	737	gassed	none
8/30/1942	608	Netherlands	0	0	0	0%	608	-	
8/30/1942	???	Yugoslavia	45	31	76	-	unknown	gassed?	none
8/31/1942	1000	France	253	71	324	32%	676	gassed	none
8/31/1942	1000	Belgium	200		200	20%	800	gassed	none
9/1/1942	608	Netherlands	0	0	0	0%	608	-	
9/2/1942	1000	France	212	27	239	24%	761	gassed	none
9/3/1942	1000	Belgium	210	86	296	30%	704	gassed	none
9/4/1942	1000	France	210	113	323	32%	677	gassed	none
9/5/1942	714	Netherlands	53	0	53	7%	661	gassed	none
9/6/1942	1013	France	216	38	254	25%	759	gassed	none

Date	arrivals	from	reg. male	reg. female	reg. total	reg. %	unreg.	unreg. fate	proof
9/8/1942	930	Netherlands	206	26	232	25%	698	gassed	none
9/9/1942	1000	France	259	52	311	31%	689	gassed	none
9/10/1942	1000	Belgium	221	64	285	29%	715	gassed	none
9/11/1942	1000	France	223	68	291	29%	709	gassed	none
9/12/1942	874	Netherlands	226	34	260	30%	614	gassed	none
9/12/1942	1000	France	302	78	380	38%	620	gassed	none
9/14/1942	1000	Belgium	295	105	400	40%	600	gassed	none
9/16/1942	902	Netherlands	247	29	276	31%	626	gassed	none
9/16/1942	1000	France	306	49	355	36%	645	gassed	none
9/17/1942	1048	Belgium	230	101	331	32%	717	gassed	none
9/18/1942	1003	France	300	147	447	45%	556	gassed	none
9/19/1942	???	Slovakia	206	71	277	-	"rest"	gassed	none
9/20/1942	1002	Netherlands	301	111	412	41%	590	gassed	none
9/20/1942	1000	France	231	110	341	34%	659	gassed	none
9/22/1942	713	Netherlands	133	50	183	26%	530	gassed	none
9/23/1942	???	Slovakia	294	67	361	-	"rest"	gassed	none
9/24/1942	1000	France	215	144	359	36%	641	gassed	none
9/25/1942	1000	France	399	126	525	53%	475	gassed	none
9/26/1942	928	Netherlands	129	50	179	19%	749	gassed	none
9/27/1942	1004	France	215	91	306	30%	698	gassed	none
9/28/1942	1742	Belgium	286	58	344	20%	1398	gassed	none
9/29/1942	904	France	223	48	271	30%	633	gassed	none
9/30/1942	610	Netherlands	37	119	156	26%	454	gassed	none
10/2/1942	210	France	34	22	56	27%	154	gassed	none
10/3/1942	1014	Netherlands	329	33	362	36%	652	gassed	none
10/7/1942	2012	Netherlands	540	58	598	30%	1414	gassed	none
10/11/1942	1703	Netherlands	344	108	452	27%	1251	gassed	none

Date	arrivals	from	reg. male	reg. female	reg. total	reg. %	unreg.	unreg. fate	proof
10/12/1942	1674	Belgium	28	88	116	7%	1558	gassed	none
10/14/1942	1711	Netherlands	351	69	420	25%	1291	gassed	none
10/18/1942	1710	Netherlands	0	116	116	7%	1594	gassed	none
10/21/1942	???	Slovakia	121	78	199	-	"rest"	gassed	none
10/21/1942	1327	Netherlands	497	0	497	37%	830	gassed	none
10/25/1942	988	Netherlands	21	32	53	5%	935	gassed	none
10/26/1942	1471	Belgium	460	116	576	39%	895	gassed	none
10/27/1942	841	Netherlands	224	205	429	51%	412	gassed	none
10/28/1942	1866	Theresienstadt	215	32	247	13%	1619	gassed	none
11/1/1942	659	Netherlands	0	0	0	0%	659	gassed	none
11/1/1942	1014	Germany	0	37	37	4%	977	gassed	none
11/3/1942	1696	Belgium	702	75	777	46%	919	gassed	none
11/4/1942	954	Netherlands	0	50	50	5%	904	gassed	none
11/6/1942	1000	France	269	92	361	36%	639	gassed	none
11/7/1942	??? (2000)	Zichenau	465	229	694	<b>35%</b>	<b>1306</b>	gassed	none
11/7/1942	465	Netherlands	0	0	0	0%	465	gassed	none
11/8/1942	??? (1000)	Zichenau	0	0	0	<b>0%</b>	<b>1000</b>	gassed	none
11/8/1942	1000	France	145	82	227	23%	773	gassed	none
11/9/1942	??? (1000)	Białystok	190	104	294	<b>29%</b>	<b>706</b>	gassed	none
11/11/1942	1000	France	150	100	250	25%	750	gassed	none
11/12/1942	758	Netherlands	3	48	51	7%	707	gassed	none
11/13/1942	745	France	112	34	146	20%	599	gassed	none
11/14/1942	??? (2500)	Zichenau	633	135	768	<b>31%</b>	<b>1732</b>	gassed	none

Date	arrivals	from	reg. male	reg. female	reg. total	reg. %	unreg.	unreg. fate	proof
11/14/1942	???(1500)	Białystok	282	379	661	44%	839	gassed	none
11/18/1942	???(209)	? (Norway)	8	22	30	-	-	gassed	none
11/18/1942	???(1000)	Białystok	165	65	230	23%	770	gassed	none
11/19/1942	???(1500)	Zichenau	532	361	893	60%	607	gassed	none
11/21/1942	726	Netherlands	47	35	82	11%	644	gassed	none
11/22/1942	???(1500)	Zichenau	300	132	432	29%	1068	gassed	none
11/25/1942	???(2000)	Grodno Ghetto	305	128	433	22%	1567	gassed	none
11/26/1942	709	Netherlands	0	42	42	6%	667	gassed	none
11/28/1942	???(1000)	Zichenau	325	169	494	49%	506	gassed	none
11/30/1942	???(1000)	Zichenau	130	37	167	17%	833	gassed	none
12/1/1942	532	Norway	186	0	186	35%	346	gassed	none
12/2/1942	826	Netherlands	77	0	77	9%	749	gassed	none
12/2/1942	???(1000)	Grodno Ghetto	178	60	238	24%	762	gassed	none
12/3/1942	???(1000)	Płonsk Ghetto	347	0	347	35%	653	gassed	none
12/6/1942	811	Netherlands	16	0	16	2%	795	gassed	none
12/6/1942	???(2500)	Mława Ghetto	406	0	406	16%	2094	gassed	none
12/8/1942	???(1000)	Grodno Ghetto	231	60	291	27%	769	gassed	none
12/10/1942	927	Netherlands	39	3	42	5%	885	gassed	none
12/10/1942	1060	Germany	137	25	162	15%	898	gassed	none



Date	arrivals	from	reg. male	reg. female	reg. total	reg. %	unreg.	unreg. fate	proof
12/10/1942	???(2500)	Małkinia	524	0	524	21%	1976	gassed	none
12/12/1942	???(2000)	Małkinia	416	6	422	21%	1578	gassed	none
12/14/1942	757	Netherlands	121	0	121	16%	636	gassed	none
12/14/1942	???(1500)	N.D. Mazow.	580	0	580	39%	920	gassed	none
12/17/1942	???(2000)	Płonsk Ghetto	523	257	780	39%	1220	gassed	none
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>143,209</b>				<b>60,815</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>82,394</b>		
* Acc. to Czech, this transport actually contained political detainees from France, some of whom may have been Jews.									

Danuta Czech also lists a number of deportations for which no entries exist in the clandestinely compiled registration lists. They all come from either of two sources:

1. A book by the Polish author Natan E. Szternfinkiel (*Zagłada Żydów Sosnowca*, Centralna Żydowska Komisja Historyczna, Katowice 1946).
2. Martin Gilbert's atlas on the Holocaust (*Endlösung: Die Vertreibung und Vernichtung der Juden. Ein Atlas*, Rowohlt, Reinbek 1982).

The first book is marked by anti-German propaganda and is devoid of any reference to any sources regarding its claims on deportation of Jews from Ilkenau and Sosnowiec (German Sosnowitz) to Auschwitz. The second is marked by the total absence of any source references. In other words: both books back up their claims with – nothing. Here are these claimed deportations backed up by nothing:

Date	arrivals	from	reg. male	reg. female	reg. total	reg. %	unreg.	unreg. fate	proof
5/5/1942	5200	???	0	0	0	0%	5,200	gassed	Gilbert
5/12/1942	1500	Sosnowitz	0	0	0	0%	1,500	gassed	Szternfinkiel
6/2/1942	???	Ilkenau	0	0	0	0%	???	gassed	Szternfinkiel
6/17/1942	2000	Sosnowitz	0	0	0	0%	2,000	gassed	Szternfinkiel
6/20/1942	2000	Sosnowitz	0	0	0	0%	2,000	gassed	Szternfinkiel
1/8/1942	5000	Bendsburg	0	0	0	0%	5,000	gassed	Gilbert
8/15/1942	2000	Sosnowitz	27	75	102	5%	1,898	gassed	Szternfinkiel

Date	arrivals	from	reg. male	reg. female	reg. total	reg. %	unreg.	unreg. fate	proof
8/16/1942	2000	Sosnowitz	0	0	0	0%	2,000	gassed	Szternfinkiel
8/17/1942	2000	Sosnowitz	0	0	0	0%	2,000	gassed	Szternfinkiel
8/18/1942	2000	Sosnowitz	0	0	0	0%	2,000	gassed	Szternfinkiel
<b>Subtotals:</b>	<b>23,700</b>				<b>102</b>		<b>23,598</b>		
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>166,909</b>				<b>60,917</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>105,992</b>		

All deportees of these transports are said to have been killed in gas chambers, with only one exception: the entry of August 15, for which Czech gives a number of registered inmates which she must have derived from the registration lists. However, there is nothing in these documents confirming that the transport with which these 102 admitted deportees arrived consisted of 2,000 inmates, let alone that 1898 of them were killed. In fact, Szternfinkiel insists in all cases that the deportees were killed all and sundry, hence Czech's correction here is a manipulation of the source.

## Data Analysis

### Idle Bunker 1

The mass murder of the Jews at Auschwitz using gas chambers is said to have started sometime in early 1942. For this purpose, the interior of an old farmhouse in the vicinity of the Birkenau Camp is said to have been converted into a set of homicidal gas chambers. Czech claims that this building was put into operation on March 20. The sources she quotes for this event (statements by R. Höss and P. Broad), however, do not confirm her date. In fact, the sources are not specific regarding the exact date and contradict each other to some degree.

A more important question is: who was killed in these gas chambers? If we look at the first table containing deportation transports for whose existence there is at least some documentary evidence, we realize that, until early July 1942, every single person deported to Auschwitz with those transport was properly registered and admitted to the camp. Czech even says so explicitly in a footnote to her entry of March 26, 1942 about the first transport arriving at Auschwitz (from Slovakia), explaining that only individuals fit for labor were sent. This proves that at least until early July 1942, deportees were sent to Auschwitz with the exclusive aim to deploy them as slave laborers. There was no policy of extermination in place.

The only way of supporting the claim that Jews were killed *en masse* at Auschwitz during the first half of 1942 is the use of dubious sources full of wild claims without any support in the extant documentation: Gilbert's and Szternfinkiel's wholly invented mass gassings as listed in the second table, plus a few gassing events among registered inmates whose reality is confirmed only by self-proclaimed "eyewitnesses" who testified during the Polish show trials against Rudolf Höss and members of the Auschwitz camp garrison.<sup>[8]</sup> Since each death of a registered inmate was recorded numerous times and in a number of ways by the various Auschwitz authorities, and because these documents do not reflect these mass murders, as Mattogno has aptly shown, it is quite safe to say that these events are based merely on witness fantasies and are simply untrue.

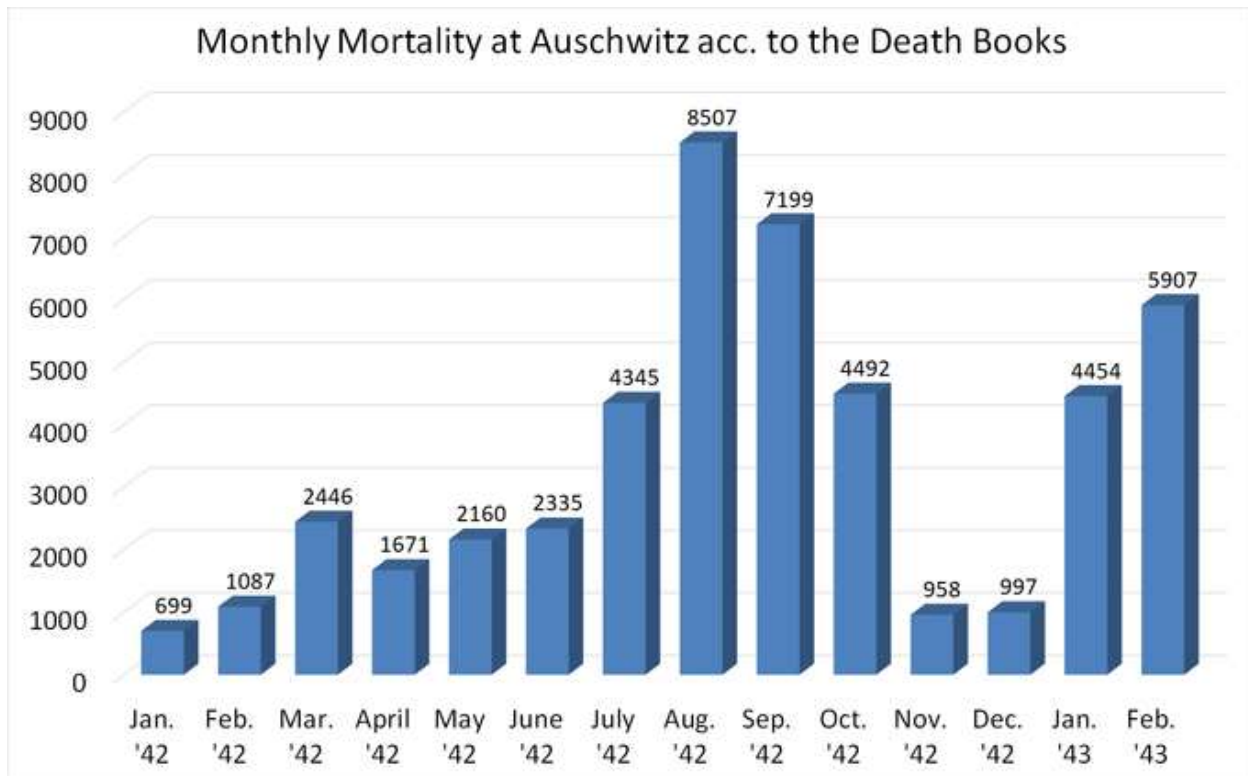
In other words, no gassing happened at Auschwitz before early July 1942. Hence, the so-called Bunker 1 would not have served any purpose. This jibes well with the results of Carlo Mattogno's detailed research into the question of whether or not this "Bunker 1" existed in the first place: it did not. It, too, is a mere figment of the imagination.[\[9\]](#)

In early July, things are said to have changed drastically, though. Czech writes that on June 30, the second gas-chamber building – Bunker 2 – became operational. She supports her claim by again quoting Rudolf Höss's post-war statements, which are of little value, however, due to the circumstances of coercion under which they were made and due to their internal inconsistencies and blatant contradictions to external, more-reliable sources.[\[10\]](#) Since Czech's claims about Bunker 1 are obviously bogus, how can we take such lore seriously anymore? The fact of the matter is that, after July 1942, not all deportees sent toward Auschwitz were being taken into the camp anymore. So what happened in July 1942 that changed things?

There were actually at least two factors that changed the way the deportees were being processed.

### **Typhus**

In her entry for April 6, 1941, Danuta Czech mentions that typhus was introduced to the Auschwitz Camp by inmates transferred from Lublin. However, she does not support her claim with any contemporaneous documents. Her next entry mentioning the dreaded disease is more than a year later, on May 10, 1942, where she remarks that the Auschwitz garrison physician Dr. Siegfried Schwela died of the disease. Hence, not only the inmates, but also the SS personnel were affected by the epidemic. Dr. Schwela's successor, Dr. Kurt Uhlenbrok, got infected as well and, being unable to perform his duties, was relieved of the post only a month later, on June 9 (although Czech reports about this only in her entry for August 17). Thus, the pivotal post of garrison physician, responsible for the camp's hygiene, was pretty much unoccupied until *after* the peak of the epidemic. The camp's health and sanitary situation started to improve only after Dr. Eduard Wirths, previously posted as garrison physician of the Dachau Camp, showed up at Auschwitz on September 6 to take over Uhlenbrok's position.[\[11\]](#)



**Figure 1:** Monthly deaths at Auschwitz.

If we look at the trend of the camp's mortality in 1942 as reflected in the Death Books, see Figure 1, we clearly recognize the catastrophic rising tide peaking in August of 1942, with daily deaths reaching a maximum of almost 500 on certain days. [12] The disease was brought somewhat under control in late 1942, but flared up again in early 1943 and then once more, although less pronouncedly, during the winter of 1943/1944.

Considering the crucial role the Auschwitz camp system was supposed to play as a provider of slave labor for the region's war-related industries, the Auschwitz camp authorities reacted rather sluggishly to this disaster, to put it mildly. As Czech reports, Commandant Höss imposed a partial camp lockdown (*Lagersperre*) only on July 10. A week later, Heinrich Himmler arrived for a two-days' visit to inspect the SS's undertakings in the area. During that visit, it would have been impossible to hide the disastrous situation from him.

Although Czech, in her entry for July 17, has Himmler attend a mass gassing of 499 deportees from the Netherlands on that day, an inspection of Himmler's diary shows that he never went to Birkenau at all. Since that camp was the hotbed of typhus and other infectious diseases – unsurprisingly, since at that time it was still under construction and lacked any proper sanitary facilities – it would have been highly dangerous for him to go there. That he in fact did not go there also results from the fact that Rudolf Höss's claim of Himmler having attended the entire procedure – from unloading the transport train until the clearing of the victims' bodies from the gas chambers [13] – cannot be true, because the train from the Netherlands arrived at Auschwitz already in the evening of July 16, and the newly admitted inmates showed up in the camp's record already during the morning roll call of July 17. Himmler, however, arrived at Kattowitz Airport only at 3:15 pm on July 17, but did not get to the camp itself before late

afternoon.<sup>[14]</sup> Considering that the primary source upon which the tale of Himmler's attendance of a gassing rests is none other than Rudolf Höss's postwar fairy tales, the entire episode can be dismissed safely as just another myth cooked up by Höss in an attempt to directly implicate Himmler in what supposedly transpired at Auschwitz under Höss's command.

Interestingly, this mass gassing of deportees from an incoming transport is *the only one* of 1942 for which Czech provides a source to back it up – and what a source it is: the tortured Rudolf Höss facing the noose.

This transport of July 17 is also the very first one arriving at Auschwitz for which we know with some certainty that not all deportees who boarded the train were registered at Auschwitz, for we know how many were on that train (2000, 1551 of whom were registered). Although Czech claims that an unspecified (hence unknown) number of deportees from two earlier transports from Slovakia were gassed in "the bunker" (July 4 and 11), we have no record of how many deportees were on these trains. I'll get back to this later.

### **Crematorium I**

When the typhus epidemic struck in the spring of 1942, the only cremation facility operational at Auschwitz was the old crematorium with its three double-muffle furnaces. Each muffle could cremate a normal corpse on average within roughly an hour, meaning that, for a 20-hour workday, this facility could cremate a theoretical maximum of (6×20=) some 120 corpses.<sup>[15]</sup> In July 1942, the death rate exceeded 4,000, or 130 corpses per day on average. But already the load put on that facility in the months prior to July led to such massive strain that some of the refractory lining of the flues had to be replaced in mid-May 1942; a few weeks later, it was noticed that the chimney was deteriorating to such a degree that it was decided to tear it down entirely and rebuild it. That work was done between July 12 and August 8, 1942. During these almost four weeks, the crematorium was by necessity out of operation, meaning that, when the typhus epidemic approached its cataclysmic peak, Auschwitz had *no* cremation capacity at all.<sup>[16]</sup> After Crematorium I went back into operation in mid-August, the death rate was more than twice the number of theoretically possible cremations. What happened to all these corpses that could not be burned? Although the situation improved considerably in November and December, things got out of hand again in January 1943, with no additional cremation capacity ready to help out until mid-March of that year (when Crematorium II went operational briefly, was overloaded and was shut down again a few weeks later for major repairs...). At any rate, witnesses (among them Höss) state that these "excess corpses" were buried in mass graves but later exhumed and burned on pyres, because the corpses were lying in the groundwater threatening to poison the drinking-water supply of the entire region. Considering all the circumstances, this part of the witnesses' story is most likely true.

In the context of the present study, we need not concern ourselves with the particulars of this situation. Fact is that, when Himmler visited Auschwitz on July 17 and 18, 1942, he saw his plans to turn this camp into a main hub of Germany's exploitation of slave labor for the war effort seriously threatened. In fact, Himmler saw the camp at its worse, with the typhus epidemic raging out of control, with no garrison physician in charge, with few, if any sanitary installations, with no capacity to cremate the victims, with corpses piling up everywhere by the hundreds.

In this situation, it is claimed that *at that very time* the mass murder of thousands of deportees in gas chambers started, that in fact a new gassing facility (Bunker 2) went into operation. In view of the fact that the camp authorities had lost control of the epidemic and could not even handle the corpses resulting from the disease, how likely is it that they could have even thought of making this already uncontrollable situation even worse by adding thousands of additional corpses every month which they wouldn't have been able to process in any way either?

Himmler's reaction to the situation in Auschwitz is not known but may be inferred from the fact that his subordinate Richard Glücks demanded only five days later, on July 23, that Höss put the *entire* Auschwitz Camp on a *total* camp lockdown.<sup>[17]</sup> Thus, Auschwitz, at that time a death camp quite literally, had been quarantined.

### Deportation of Individuals Unfit for Labor

While initially the German authorities deported only such individuals to Auschwitz they deemed capable of working, this policy gradually changed in July 1942, first by expanding the age range upward, then by increasingly including individuals unfit for labor (primarily children), as Aynat has shown in his 1994 study. The mainstream narrative has it that these individuals were primarily those who were not registered on their arrival at the Auschwitz camp but were killed in gas chambers.

### Cosel

In her entry for August 28, 1942, Czech writes that some 200 deportees fit for work were taken off the deportation train at Cosel in Upper Silesia (halfway between Gleiwitz and Oppeln, some 50 km northwest of Auschwitz) in order to be deployed as slave laborers in Upper Silesian industry. There is evidently no direct documentary support for this claim, but considering that Auschwitz had been put under a camp lockdown, and that sending even deportees fit for labor there seems rather unwise, it stands to reason that the German authorities tried to send as many deportees as possible to other places not threatened by typhus. We know of the Cosel case only indirectly because some of the deportees taken off there were later admitted to the Auschwitz Camp after all. Czech handles this situation by arbitrarily subtracting invented numbers of deportees from several trains coming from France, Belgium and the Netherlands:

Arrival Date	# of Deportees	from	detrained at Cosel
8/28/1942	1000	France	200
9/2/1942	1000	France	200
9/3/1942	1000	Belgium	200
9/4/1942	1000	France	200
9/6/1942	1013	France	200
9/8/1942	930	Netherlands	200
9/9/1942	1000	France	200
9/10/1942	1000	Belgium	200

Arrival Date	# of Deportees	from	detained at Cosel
9/11/1942	1000	France	200
9/12/1942	874	Netherlands	200
9/12/1942	1000	France	300
9/14/1942	1000	Belgium	250
9/16/1942	902	Netherlands	200
9/16/1942	1000	France	250
9/18/1942	1003	France	300
9/20/1942	1002	Netherlands	200
9/22/1942	1000	France	200
9/24/1942	1000	France	150
9/27/1942	1004	France	175
9/29/1942	904	France	100
10/3/1942	1014	Netherlands	300
10/7/1942	2012	Netherlands	500
<b>Total:</b>			<b>4925</b>

Hence, in total Czech claims that, during 1942, some 4925 deportees were taken off the trains travelling through Cosel. This is pure conjecture. For all we know, the number of inmates taken off at Cosel could have been lower or higher, or could have included even *all* of the inmates that were not registered at Auschwitz.

Although the same could have happened to any train coming from the western Europe, Czech limits this procedure arbitrarily to only a select few of them, and without foundation denies it for the rest.

It may well be that the trains approaching Auschwitz made other stops elsewhere as well where deportees were also taken off in order to be employed in local enterprises – including trains coming from other countries such as Slovakia, Poland, Belarus (Grodno) etc. And it may well be that some deportees did not finish their journey when arriving at Auschwitz, but that they left again – without having been registered – on other trains or by other means of transportation to be sent either to labor-deployment sites around Auschwitz or farther to the East, or to some ghetto, for instance.

That this is closer to the truth than what Czech conjectures can be demonstrated with the transport of Dutch Jews arriving at Auschwitz on Oct. 18. Here is what Carlo Mattogno has found out about that particular transport:[\[18\]](#)

*“According to Czech’s Auschwitz Chronicle, a Jewish transport from Holland arrived on October 18, 1942, with 1,710 deportees, of whom only 116 women were registered, and the remaining 1,594 persons are*

said to have been gassed. The 'special operation' mentioned by [Johann] Kremer allegedly refers to this claimed gassing.

According to a Dutch Red Cross report, the transport in question, comprising 1,710 persons, departed from Westerbork on October 16 and stopped first in Kosel, where 570 [sic!] persons were taken off. The rest continued on to the following camps:

'St. Annaberg or Sakrau – Bobrek or Malapane – Blechhammer and further some to Bismarckhütte/Monowitz. A separate group into the Groß-Rosen zone.'

A list of the transports from Westerbork to the east – probably prepared by Louis de Jong – names as the destinations of the October 16, 1942, transport 'Sakrau, Blechhammer, Kosel.'

For its false assertions regarding this transport, Czech's Auschwitz Chronicle again cites the Kremer diary! Thus only a small percentage of the Jews deported from Holland on October 16, 1942, actually arrived in Auschwitz."

So it wasn't just Cosel where the trains stopped and deportees got off; they detrained at many stations.

While it is to some degree speculative to apply this pattern generously to all transports where we don't know the fates of deportees not arriving at Auschwitz or at least not having been registered there, Czech's procedure of picking a few transports and taking a few inmates off at Cosel is at least as speculative, and even more so her utterly unsupported claim that the difference between deportees boarding a train and those registered at Auschwitz (plus those taken off at Cosel) equals the number of deportees gassed on arrival.

One thing is for certain, however: Considering that Auschwitz had turned into a deathtrap due to the raging typhus epidemic, it would have made perfect sense for the German authorities to send as many deportees elsewhere rather than to let them perish at Auschwitz.

### Some Honesty

I mentioned earlier that Czech claims that an unspecified number of deportees from two transports from Slovakia were gassed in "the bunker" (July 4 and 11). The only extant document for this transport is the clandestinely compiled list of registration numbers assigned to deportees on these transports (372 and 330, respectively). These lists tell us neither how many deportees were on these trains altogether nor what happened to those that were not registered, *if any deportees were left unregistered in the first place*. Czech repeats this same arbitrary procedure of simply claiming, without any proof or trace, that there was an unregistered rest subsequently gassed in each instance where the clandestine lists mention registration numbers assigned to deportees from Slovakia:

Date	arrivals	from	registered males	registered females	registered total	unregistered	unregistered fate	proof
7/4/1942	???	Slovakia	264	108	372	"rest"	gassed	none
7/11/1942	???	Slovakia	182	148	330	"rest"	gassed	none
7/18/1942	???	Slovakia	327	178	505	"rest"	gassed	none



Date	arrivals	from	registered males	registered females	registered total	unregistered	unregistered fate	proof
7/25/1942	???	Slovakia	192	93	285	“rest”	gassed	none
8/1/1942	???	Slovakia	165	75	240	“rest”	gassed	none
9/19/1942	???	Slovakia	206	71	277	“rest”	gassed	none
9/23/1942	???	Slovakia	294	67	361	“rest”	gassed	none
10/21/1942	???	Slovakia	121	78	199	“rest”	gassed	none

It would have been much more honest to state right away that we don't know how many deportees were on these trains, hence that it is unknown how many deportees were gassed, if any at all. This is the procedure she applies to transports coming from Yugoslavia, of which we also have merely the range of registration numbers assigned. For the first three instances she doesn't even mention any unregistered deportees, let alone their presumed fates, while her last entry for Yugoslavia states expressly that it is unknown how many perished in the gas chambers:

Date	arrivals	from	registered males	registered females	registered total	unregistered	unregistered fate
8/18/1942	???	Yugoslavia	87	69	156	-	-
8/22/1942	???	Yugoslavia	110	86	196	-	-
8/26/1942	???	Yugoslavia	71	88	159	-	-
8/30/1942	???	Yugoslavia	45	31	76	unknown	gassed?

She always states, however, that the registered inmates were admitted into the camp “after a selection,” implying that some inmates might have been selected not to get registered. These entries are probably the only ones in her entire book which come close to being honest, together with a few exotic ones about which she evidently didn't dare make gassing speculation for lack of any documentary evidence or even anecdotal hints by self-proclaimed witnesses (Aug. 27: 82 registered deportees from Luxemburg; Nov. 18: 30 registered deportees of unknown origin).[\[19\]](#)

There are many other cases of registration numbers assigned to inmates coming from eastern Europe where Czech is less prudent and simply speculates wildly as to the numbers of deportees contained in the respective deportation trains. I highlighted them in my first table by rendering the number of alleged unregistered deportees – Czech's gassing victims – in bold. Here they are once more:

Arrival date	Claimed deportees	from	registered	registered %	unregistered
11/7/1942	2000	Zichenau	694	35%	1306
11/8/1942	1000	Zichenau	0	0%	1000
11/9/1942	1000	Białystok	294	29%	706

Arrival date	Claimed deportees	from	registered	registered %	unregistered
11/14/1942	2500	Zichenau	768	31%	1732
11/14/1942	1500	Białystok	661	44%	839
11/18/1942	1000	Białystok	230	23%	770
11/19/1942	1500	Zichenau	893	60%	607
11/22/1942	1500	Zichenau	432	29%	1068
11/25/1942	2000	Grodno Ghetto	433	22%	1567
11/28/1942	1000	Zichenau	494	49%	506
11/30/1942	1000	Zichenau	167	17%	833
12/2/1942	1000	Grodno Ghetto	238	24%	762
12/3/1942	1000	Płonsk Ghetto	347	35%	653
12/6/1942	2500	Mława Ghetto	406	16%	2094
12/8/1942	1000	Grodno Ghetto	291	27%	769
12/10/1942	2500	Małkinia	524	21%	1976
12/12/1942	2000	Małkinia	422	21%	1578
12/14/1942	1500	Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki Ghetto	580	39%	920
12/17/1942	2000	Płonsk Ghetto	780	39%	1220
<b>Total of claimed gassing victims:</b>					<b>20906</b>

Note that in lack of any extant document regarding these transports there is *no* evidence regarding the number of deportees contained in them. Hence, Czech's numbers (here in the second column) are arbitrary at best, and, perforce, so are the numbers of alleged unregistered deportees, all of whom Czech lists as gassing victims with the exact number, in spite of the fact that she starts out with a made-up estimate. It's all hocus-pocus.

### **Małkinia**

There are two particularly interesting deportation cases in the above table: those arriving at Auschwitz on December 10 and 12. They came from Małkinia, which was a camp near the infamous Treblinka camp. Here is the question: if the vast majority of Jews coming from Małkinia (Czech claims that 79% of them were gassed at Auschwitz) were really slated to perish in gas chambers, why did the German authorities in charge of shipping Jews around Europe not select them right in Małkinia and send those unfit for labor – or unworthy of living, whatever the case may be – around the corner to the claimed highly efficient gassing facilities at the Treblinka extermination camp? Maybe because there was no such

thing as a Treblinka extermination camp?[20] Or maybe because no Jew deported from Małkinia to Auschwitz was killed at Auschwitz? You decide.

## Conclusions

The number of Jews killed in the gas chambers of Auschwitz right after arriving at the camp, hence without any registration, amounted to 105,992 for the entire year of 1942, if we are to take Danuta Czech's words as printed in her *Auschwitz Chronicle* at face value. However, she has literally nothing in terms of documentation to back up her claims. Where there is a difference proven by documents between the number of deportees who boarded a train and the number of those who were registered at Auschwitz, she always claims that all of them were killed in the gas chambers (except for those who she speculates left the train in Cosel), although there are plenty of other explanations possible for this numerical difference, be it that more deportees than she assumes detrained at Cosel, that there were other stations along the journey where deportees were taken off, or that for some of the deportees arriving at Auschwitz their journey simply hadn't come to an end yet, meaning that they were deported farther east, either to other locations of labor deployment or to places of ghettoization.

Any serious scholar wishing to write history based only on verifiable data must conclude that, for the year 1942, there is not a shred of evidence for even one single deportee arriving at Auschwitz and being led straight to the gas chambers without prior registration and admission to the camp. This analysis confirms Mattogno's conclusion that there never were any homicidal gassing "bunkers" at Auschwitz.<sup>9</sup> There simply was no need for them, as there is no evidence for any such gassings.

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## Notes

- [1] Danuta Czech, *Auschwitz Chronicle 1938-1945*, Tauris, London 1990; German original: *Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939-1945*, Rowohlt Verlag, Reinbek 1989; I have posted OCR-processed scans of Czech's 172 pages devoted to the year 1942 here: <https://codoh.com/media/files/downloads/CzechChronicle1942-OCR.pdf>.
- [2] Czech mentions only one deportation train that contained political prisoners rather than Jews: on July 8, 1942, 1170 deportees from France arrived at Auschwitz which consisted of Jews and Gentiles alike. All of them were admitted to the camp and assigned registration numbers.
- [3] Enrique Aynat, *Estudios sobre el "Holocausto," La deportación de judíos de Francia y Bélgica en 1942*, Graficas Hurtado, Valencia 1994, pp. 3-88; <https://codoh.com/library/document/6349/>.
- [4] Aynat devoted the second part of the above-mentioned book to a detailed translation and discussion of these reports, *ibid.*, pp. 89-181. It will appear shortly in English translation in a modified form as part of Jürgen Graf's *Auschwitz: Confessions and Testimonies. A Critical Analysis*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2019 (in preparation; [http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page\\_id=36](http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page_id=36)).

- [5] Enrique Aynat, "Die Sterbebücher von Auschwitz: Statistische Daten über die Sterblichkeit der 1942 aus Frankreich nach Auschwitz deportierten Juden," *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1998), pp. 188-198; <http://vho.org/VffG/1998/3/Aynat3.html>. The Spanish original appeared as a chapter in: Enrique Aynat, Jean-Marie Boisdefeu, *Estudios sobre Auschwitz*, self-published, Valencia 1997.
- [6] Carlo Mattogno, *Healthcare in Auschwitz: Medical Care and Special Treatment of Registered Inmates*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016, pp. 87-216; [http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page\\_id=33](http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page_id=33).
- [7] Czech refers to these lists once only in her entry for June 14, 1940 (for males), indicating that henceforth all those deportation data without any further source given originate from these lists (for females here reference can be found in her entry for March 26, 1942).
- [8] Czech mentions this on three dates: on May 4 with an unspecified number of victims during an unspecified number of events based on the claim that the overfilled Auschwitz sick bay is said to have been reduced repeatedly this way; June 11, with 320 victims; and June 23, with 566 victims.
- [9] Carlo Mattogno, *Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda versus History*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016; [http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page\\_id=11](http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page_id=11).
- [10] For details see Rudolf Höss, Carlo Mattogno, *Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2017; [http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page\\_id=35](http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page_id=35).
- [11] On Wirths's Herculean struggle to get the epidemic under control see Carlo Mattogno's book *Healthcare in Auschwitz*, *op. cit.* (note 6), especially Part 3 by Christoph Wieland, pp. 219-269.
- [12] Compiled using data contained in Staatliches Museum Auschwitz-Birkenau (ed.), *Die Sterbebücher von Auschwitz*, Saur, Munich 1995.
- [13] Czech quotes Martin Broszat (ed.), *Kommandant in Auschwitz*, Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, Munich 1963, pp. 161, 181-183.
- [14] For a detailed analysis see Carlo Mattogno, *Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016, pp. 16-25; [http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page\\_id=10](http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page_id=10).
- [15] On these furnaces see Carlo Mattogno, Franco Deana, *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz: A Technical and Historical Study*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015, particularly Vol. 1, pp. 337f.; [http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page\\_id=24](http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page_id=24);

as well as Carlo Mattogno, Franco Deana, "The Crematoria Ovens of Auschwitz and Birkenau," in: Germar Rudolf (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of "Truth" and "Memory,"* 2nd ed., Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago, Ill., 2003, pp. 373-412, esp. pp. 402; [http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page\\_id=1](http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page_id=1).

[16] Carlo Mattogno, *Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016, pp. 46-48; [http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page\\_id=21](http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page_id=21).

[17] See Carlo Mattogno, *Special Treatment in Auschwitz*, *op. cit.* (note 14), p. 45.

[18] C. Mattogno, *Special Treatment in Auschwitz*, *ibid.*, p. 94.

[19] In one case, Czech probably simply forgot her cookie-cutter claim that all unregistered deportees were killed in gas chambers: Aug. 5: 998 deportees from Belgium, 744 of which were registered; the difference (254) is not mentioned by her.

[20] See Carlo Mattogno, Jürgen Graf, *Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2016; [http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page\\_id=8](http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page_id=8).

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